

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fourth Year. No. 47.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902.

Whole No. 199.

SOME PREJUDICES TO BE GOTTEN RID OF.

There are a number of old prejudices and mistakes that are very prevalent among the masses of the American people and which form a barrier to Socialist propaganda.

An matter of fact, in every civilized country, a person who wants to become a thorough Socialist must throw a good many prejudices overboard. But in America it is even worse than in other countries, because here there are besides these so many illusions that grew up with the historic development of the country.

The American workingman, for instance, must before all things get rid of the idea that the origin of the American republic was caused by any one man or by any number of men working for a certain ideal. Such was not the fact, historically, although we do not deny that certain men no doubt have stamped their individuality upon their time.

Occasionally Socialist agitators can make a pretty good point by admitting for the sake of argument that Washington, Jefferson, Paine and others were trying to build up an "ideal commonwealth" and that to a certain extent they did so for the sake of the contrast the agitator may also point out what became of that "ideal commonwealth" after 100 years of capitalistic rule.

But such an argument always carries a danger with it that people will turn to the past for a remedy and raise the war cry, "Back to the old times!"

Any attempt to go back to the old times would be a very dangerous mistake. Workingmen must try to forget the old times with their issues and live for the present and modern issues, then they will also understand the old-time historic figures so much the better.

Another prejudice is that there are only two parties possible in this country. True, there always have been two main parties in American politics. Yet people ought not to forget that less than fifty years ago the Republican party was a third party that had no representatives in the legislatures and in Congress. The American people must learn to vote for principle and not for party.

And here is the place to speak of another mistake that finds adherents among all classes of people, especially among those who are not blind partisans. We refer to the panacea so often advocated of "voting for the best man." People see that the worm of political corruption is gnawing at the rotten roots of both political parties, and are apt to mistake the worm for the rotten roots. This is how the idea of voting for the "best man" originated. In order to do away with corruption people must change the entire economic system, and only in the degree that the economic system is changed, corruption will grow less.

The most common prejudice to be found among the people of the United States, especially the workingmen, is the notion that the conditions in the United States are so "entirely different" from conditions in other civilized countries. No doubt there are numerous differences which necessitate different tactics in the American labor movement. But in the MAIN the exploiting of the laboring people by the large and the small capitalists, and the political and social rule of capital, is the same here as elsewhere. And therefore the next great move of the laboring class here and in other countries can only be: Take away the political power from the capitalists and grasp the political scepter with your own hands and use it for the betterment of the condition of the proletariat. Take it as quickly or—as slowly as circumstances will permit, but make an effort to take it.

And in order to do this the working people must get rid of some of the prejudices mentioned above.

Victor L. Berger.

The man who nominated Horace Greeley for President is today a pauper and is passing his eighty-first year in a poor house in New York state. He was at one time a well-to-do and hard-working farmer, and feels his misfortune keenly. It is said. All over this bonafide land of property and new hope the landscape is dotted with poor houses and insane asylums. They are filled for the most part with men who have given to society many a hard day's toil. If society—the people at large—had kept books and dealt with its workers according to their value to society, these people, excepting those whose reason was lost through other than property troubles, would be today living in the finest mansions, surrounded by happy, refined families, while many a shirker who now leads a butterfly life on dividends would be put to useful labor.

It is generally admitted that the people are ripe to vote for the national ownership of the railroads and telegraph, yet more important still would be the nationalization of the coal mines. Who would refuse to take a stand on such a proposition? And why not also nationalize the beef business? The trust has so organized that industry that every butcher shop in the country that refused to accept its terms has been run out of business. What wage-worker is so fearful of hurting the beef barons' profits that he would still vote an old party ticket—throw his vote away—when he could vote for government ownership of such an occupation? And this would be only a beginning, and Mr. Wage Slave would soon see that as a voter he amounted to something.

President Schwab's first annual report to the directors of the steel trust shows that capital made \$116,000,000 out of its investment, while the amount paid to labor was \$113,000,000 in round numbers. But the number of capitalists to divide that sum, nearly an eighth of a billion of dollars, was only a few, while the number of laborers was so very, very many that scarcely any of them got a fairly decent living out of their "divvy" of the one hundred and thirteen millions. Such a partnership! And the laborers put in, beside their knowledge of the business, a year's dingy drudgery, while the capitalists idled the year away and their profits came in to them just the same. Such a business!

The following very sensible proposal is made by the Milwaukee patternmakers for incorporation in the constitution of their national organization:

"Whereas, the labor press, and especially the Socialist press of this country, has proven one of labor's mightiest weapons in the struggle for improvement and emancipation of the working class, therefore be it

Resolved, that we hereby recommend that all subordinate associations, comprising the Pattern Makers' League of North America, support the labor press of their respective state or territory in every way possible, i. e., by donations,

subscriptions, advertisements, and in such other ways as may suggest themselves to the wisdom of the respective associations.

The old parties have been in possession of the city of Milwaukee a good many years, yet what have they done? They have held the offices, drawn the salaries and kept rings of contractors in clover, and supplied corporations with franchises worth millions of dollars. The workers who make up the great majority of the people are now preparing to get possession. They mean that the city shall be managed in the interests of the workers instead of the shirkers. They want to put the foxy, bribe-taking gentlemen on the rear seats.

Life insurance companies exist and pour profits into the laps of men already loaded down with unearned wealth, by reason of the misery of the masses of the people. If every man who insures his life could meet the payments on his policy each year, the companies would go to smash. But every man that is insured does not meet the payments. Only a certain percentage are able to, and so each year so many fellows drop out and forfeit what they have already paid, and on this the company grows rich and powerful. It fattens on calamity. The only proper kind of insurance to have, while the present system lasts, is a workman's insurance, for protection in old age, backed up by the security of the government.

The little merchants who used to be so glib with their claim that "competition was the life of trade" are very quiet these days when they are getting solar plexus blows of competition from the department stores and the big downtown groceries. Even the politicians do not dare to spring that "life of trade" chestnut any more. It is a point the small dealers are rather sensitive on. They will have to drop some more of their phrases as time wears on, and rather soon, too.

Do not forget that in Belgium the people are fighting for what we already have in this country, a free and equal ballot. They will get it, and will use it wisely because of the struggle and sacrifice of lives necessary to its achievement. The free ballot was given us from the beginning of this country and a majority of our people place no value upon it.

Some people are wasting brain tissue over the momentous question as to whether Cecil Rhodes had a heart or not. We do not see that it makes much difference to the people who are plucked whether the person who does the plucking has a kind heart or not, at least it would seem that way to us. However, a Washington dispatch quotes one Johann Sndt, a Wisconsin man who was several years in South Africa, as believing that the great colonial cormorant had no heart. He says:

"Cecil Rhodes had no heart. He was as cold as ice, had no human sympathy,

and rarely, if ever, contributed to aid human misfortune. He was not charitable. I remember one time there had been a serious explosion at Johannesburg and all the wealthy men were contributing to the relief of the injured and of the families of the killed, but Mr. Rhodes paid no attention to the terrible suffering and want brought on by the explosion, notwithstanding his millions."

Nothing succeeds like success, however. The meanest man nathing, so long as he be wealthy, can have eulogiums after death, and so it is with Rhodes. In a recent press article a writer says he was a man of overflowing heart. To prove it, he says, he made it a practice to toss money into Sunday crowds and enjoyed the scramble it caused. There's a reason for you! He made a jest of the adversity of the dispossessed—and was therefore big-hearted!

It is admitted by Socialists generally that the only way to socialize industry is to begin with the industries that are practically taken out of private hands, those that have become concentrated, as for instance the making of shoes. When shoes were made in myriads of little shops it would have been practically impossible to introduce collective ownership with regard to them. Capitalism in its latest trust form is doing the pioneer organizing work for Socialism. The working class, whose historic mission it is to consciously lead industry into Socialism, must now recognize the work of the trusts by insisting with their ballots that the trusts shall become collective property.

At times, WHEN THERE IS NO SPECIAL DISTRESS, 55,000 children in a state of hunger, which makes it useless to attempt to teach them, are in the schools of London alone.—Report of a committee of the London, England, school board.

This is just a newspaper item of a few lines; but are you who read it man enough or woman enough to stop and ponder on what it means? These children are of the poorer class, the class that must work in order to live. Consequently it is a deserving class, one which under all rules of humanity and fairness should be well rewarded by society for its usefulness. Yet the fact that its children must go to school day after day in a state of partial hunger, shows vividly the underlying injustice of the present system. Have you the heart to say the system is just and that it should be continued? Can you square yourself with your conscience, if you turn away, unfeeling, from such an indictment of capitalism? And the same conditions exist in many American cities; don't forget that!

What use are the courts to a laboring man like this one, for instance:

This particular laborer worked in a Milwaukee tannery and although a careful man buried both hands and arms up to the elbows with acid, which had been so placed that in the hurry of work was easily mistaken for water. As a result the flesh was burned to a livid rawness, his finger nails turned black and afterward dropped off and he had to spend nine months in the county hospital. His case was tried before Judge Ludwig, and, as so often happens, the court decided in favor of the employers. The decision seemed so rank that an effort was made to take it to the supreme court, but while the lawyers volunteered their further services, they could not advance the money necessary to get a transcript of the testimony and for the necessary printing of the briefs. The man himself had no relatives in this country and no money. The case was abandoned.

Now what use were the courts of justice to this unfortunate man?

They were simply used by his employers to worry him into silence—to tire him out. When he got to the end of his rope, when his resources were exhausted, the courts ceased to be open to him, and his employers knew it. Where do the poor man's rights before the law come in? They don't!

"Charley" Sholes, who operated one of the administration, police-protected gambling houses in Milwaukee, died last week and the city papers gave him long obituary notices, taking care, however, not to mention that his life was devoted to skinning his fellow men. Sholes was the son of C. Latham Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, who died poor after a life of selfishness and desire in benefit humanity. Two more widely different types of men, this father and son, would be hard to find. One helped his fellow men, the other preyed upon them. One died poor, while capitalists made fortunes out of his invention; the other left property. It is the world's reward under the capitalistic system, and will be until the system is abolished.

A writer in London Justice quotes the Liberty Review, the organ of the Liberty and Property Defense League, which is organized to oppose trade unionism, as saying of profit-sharing societies, that they are "where adaptable, an excellent panacea for labor troubles," which tends to prove, the writer says, the fear he has long had that such associations were a disadvantage to the working class.

There was an amusing expose last week of capitalistic twaddle-tweed-dm, when the Milwaukee Sentinel printed a batch of letters written in behalf of Gov. La Follette to Henry C. Payne, whose political morals are eminently commercial, proposing a political deal. La Follette, the halo-ed idol of middle-

class Republicans, who appears to have been somewhat mixed up in it, was to be given a clear field for the governorship, while Payne was not to be balked in his ambition to be a national committeeman. So far as their separate ambitions were concerned the war of the Republican factions was to be temporarily at a standstill. Anyway, each one got his plum.

If there were no gold in South Africa there would be no Boer war. If there were no snails of office in Wisconsin there would be no war of factions for control in the Wisconsin Republican party. Both sides are tarred with the same stick, but the La Follette wing adds to its partisan hunt for office, the cloak of the hypocrite, as the published letters indicate. It will be remembered that the governor went about the state making speeches against the Payne-Mister ring and the rule of corporations in the state, the sincerity of which looks dubious when it is seen how ready he was to make a deal with the very fellows he was denouncing. The workingman who votes for either crowd disgraces himself, his class and his standing as a sovereign American elector.

"Only when man reaches the standard where he will be ashamed of using a dollar he has not earned will such tragedies cease to occur. So long as human beings believe they have the right to other people's earnings men will attack one another for gain."

This is the very sensible comment of Ella Wheeler Wilcox on the murder of Paul Leicester Ford, the author, by his brother the other day, because of the peculiar distribution of the father's millions.

"The Joyous South of Today," is the burrah heading of an article in Collier's Weekly and a number of cuts are run to show how joyful it is for the toilers in the "New South." One picture shows a dreary stretch of workmen's houses, all just alike and put together in flimsy way—the capitalists charge that Socialism would make life so monotonously uniform, you know! And then there is a picture of convicts loading heavy blocks of stone at a quarry. Care is taken, however, not to run pictures of those hellish slave pens called rotten factories where little children are worked behind locked doors, for scarcely any pay at all, and for hours that scandalize all humane feeling.

"Herod was more merciful. He killed only the children, leaving the parents to live. Under Gen. Smith's order the parents were to be killed, leaving the children to die." This is an editorial expression from the New York Tribune, a Republican newspaper, in reference to Gen. Smith's order in the Philippines to kill all males over 10 years of age and to burn and "make Samar a howling wilderness." Yes, Herod was more merciful, but what will the editor of the Republican Tribune have to say about this blot when the Democratic politicians make campaign material out of the Philippine disgrace, as they are evidently preparing to do? Then watch the Tribune turn a somersault.

When you have read the circular given elsewhere in an editorial, showing the partnership between Hawaiian missionaries and the labor skimmers on that beautiful island, just cast your eyes over the following as a clincher:

The Rev. Mr. Dumbam, a colored preacher who is in New England soliciting funds for the industrial education of the negroes of North Carolina, spoke at a meeting of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston capitalists the other day and after telling of the work of training the people of his race to be factory hands, he made this cold-blooded proposition: "Look at the great strikes you are having, and every time you have to make concessions. You have to do it. There are the carpenters. They get \$2.50 a day and now week they want \$3 a day, and you will have to give it. Next year they will want \$4 a day and seven hours, and you will have to come again. After a while their union will demand \$5 a day and six hours. It is coming. But if you educate this million and a half of colored boys and girls and make skilled laborers of them they will TAKE THE PLACE OF THESE STRIKERS."

If the church wishes to retain the support of the working class, it will have to give up this sort of dickering with the capitalists and the sooner it wakes up to the fact the better.

Read the following dispatch and then say whether or not Uncle Sam is shirking with royalty:

Madrid, May 15.—The United States special envoy to the coronation of King Alfonso, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, presented this morning President Roosevelt's letter to his majesty, as follows:

"GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In the name of and in behalf of the government and the people of the United States I desire to present your sincere felicitations on the occasion of your majesty's majority and to assure you of their friendship and good wishes for the welfare of your majesty and YOUR MAJESTY'S PEOPLE."

"I trust your life will be long and happy, and that your reign will live in the affections of YOUR PEOPLE and bless them with peace, prosperity and happiness, and I pray God to have you in his safe and holy keeping."

Your GOOD FRIEND,

"ROOSEVELT."

The law of the survival of the fittest under present day conditions may be stated thus: Under a bad system the had are best fitted to survive. Under good conditions the good and the well-

THE CARNIVAL OF CAPITALISM.

EUGENE V. DEBS ON THE MINERS' STRIKE—ALFONZO OF SPAIN.

The miners' strike is on in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. The operators were defiant and eager for the fray. The miners pulled every wire to prevent the collision and finally voted to go out in the very last extremity. A large minority voted against the strike and President Mitchell, all accounts agree, did his best to prevent it.

Most earnestly do I hope the poor devils will win, but there is no use trying to conceal the fact that they are up against it and that the coal and railroad companies have been preparing for the fight, openly courted it, and are determined to wipe out the union and run their mines to suit themselves.

At this writing everything is quiet as a graveyard in the anthracite region, but nevertheless the Republican governor, elected largely by the votes of coal miners who don't believe in going into politics, has already sworn in an army of special coal police, armed with Winchesters, to protect "property" and incidentally to perforate the hides of the striking miners if this becomes necessary to break up their strike, and force them back into their holes through starvation tunnel, to dig for their masters.

That is all they are fit for; at least that is what they themselves seem to think, for that is what they voted for under the direction of some of their district officers, who are simply the political pluggers of the gang of robbers that fleeces the poor coal diggers when they work and have them murdered when they strike.

Pennsylvania, where hell is active as Mt. Pelee, and slavery in full blast, has a Republican majority of three hundred thousand, made up quite largely of the poor devils now on strike.

The governor is already making active preparation to return bullet for bullet in accordance with the invariable programme of the capitalist class, whom the miners and other working men have made the ruling class of the country.

President Mitchell will do the best he can in a trying position. He has issued a request that miners abstain from the use of liquor during the strike, and, acting upon his advice, they thronged the churches on Sunday last and took the oath of total abstinence and the pledge to entirely keep out of saloons till the strike is settled.

As for the civic federation, it has already done its worst. It has delayed and daffled six weeks, taken the heart out of many of the strikers and set them by the ears among themselves. Had the miners struck April 1, as they intended, they would have been far stronger than they are today.

My advice to you, striking miners, is to keep away from the capitalistic partnership of priest and politician, to cut loose from the civic federation and to stand together to a man and fight it out yourselves. If you can't win, no one else can win for you; and if in the end you find that the corporations can beat you at the game of famine, you may, and it is hoped that you will, have your eyes opened to the fact that your vote is your best weapon and that if the 140,000 miners of Pennsylvania will cast a solid vote for Socialism, they will soon drive the robbers from the state and take possession of the mines and make themselves the masters of their industry, and the workingmen the rulers of the state.

As for the army of coal police already marshaled and armed by the government to shoot the strikers upon the assumption that they are criminals, I advise the miners in convention assembled unanimously resolve that, while they propose to keep within the law, they also propose to exercise all the rights and privileges the law grants them; and, furthermore, that the monstrous crime of causing the first shot shall be the signal for war and the miners will shoot back and if killing must be the programme of the coal barons, let it be an operator for a miner instead of miners only, as in the past.

On Saturday, May 17, Alfonso XIII. of Spain attained his 16th year and succeeded to the throne of the old despotism. The capitalist newspapers are filled with accounts of the regal event. The crowds jammed the streets and every precaution was taken, as usual, to protect the sacred person of the King. The inarticulate gibbering of a harmless lunatic was construed into an anarchistic attempt upon the life of the young ruler. In just what respect he differed from the rest of the poor fools the accounts do not say. He certainly could not have been betrayed more marked symptoms of ineptitude than the mob that surrounded him. They were all cheering the King and the courtiers and all the royal and despotic horde of vermin that fattens upon their misery. A few weeks ago the same crowds were dying of starvation and their death agonies were cut short by the mailed murderers in the service of the royal robbers they were now cheering.

The spectacle is sufficient to fire the revolutionary soul of humanity. How long is such idiotic idolatry to last? How long are the working animals of the world to crawl abjectly upon their bellies in the presence of the titled leeches that rob and rule them and spit on them in contempt?

Look upon this choice gem from the press dispatches: The reception of the royal party at the steps of the Church of San Francisco and the procession up the nave was a notable spectacle. The prince of Spain and the archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, in robes covered with the heaviest gold embroidery, the former bearing a massive crozier and surrounded by five archbishops and twenty bishops, wearing striking purple and violet vestments, received the King on the porch, where a white canopy ornamented with gold and borne by five priests, was held over their heads. The Queen Regent followed the King, and the infants came next, the band playing the royal march.

The King, his mother and the other members of the royal party left the church with the same ceremonial which attended their entry, and the King's coach drove off amid hearty cheers and the strains of the Spanish royal march, while peals of bells echoed from every steeple in Madrid.

Behold the King and clergy and then the surging sea of slavery; the royal robes of the rich robbers and the reeking rags of their haggard victims.

I confess that I cannot calmly contemplate the hideous spectacle. It is quite enough to sow the seed of murder in the heart yet normal.

And yet we must be patient and bide our time. As we pronounce our deep damnation upon the monstrous carnival, our energies are ritualized, our determination is intensified and we swear by all the gods of peace and war that we will not rest until the working class are aroused and in arms against their heartless oppressors and despoilers.

The ignorant, craven worship of the crowned and scented parasite in Spain is not peculiar to that country. Prince Henry was the god of American idolatry while here and the same servile music of "sovereign citizens" crowded and cheered and struggled to lick his royal boots.

In spite of all the tricks and schemes the ruling class can contrive, the working class shall yet be free. It is so written in the book of destiny. Ten million Socialists declare and swear it.

When the Social revolution shall have searched and swept the earth there shall be left no ruler and no slave.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 19.

Eugene V. Debs

meaning would preponderate. A wolfish society will develop wolfish men and drive angels into bankruptcy. We have a wolfish society today, in which each man is at his neighbor's throat, and finds pleasure in the downfall of others. This is not confined to the predatory rich, but all classes are more or less poisoned with it.

These are contradictory times. At a time when some Catholic priests are denouncing Socialism as "atheistic" others are getting into the movement and helping fight the working-class battles. In a letter to the Miner's Magazine Rev. Father McGrady announces that Rev. Father Hagerty of New Mexico, has decided to resign his parish and throw himself into the thick of the fight for Socialism. Father Hagerty speaks eight different languages, is both a writer and speaker of power and a student of science and medicine.

Here is an editorial gem from a local capitalistic daily:

If Spain and Russia would treat their college students as America, Germany and England do theirs, they would find them, instead of a cause of constant trouble, a source of great benefit to the country.

How very smart! The students of Spain and Russia are not revolting

against their own treatment, so much as against the treatment of their fellow beings, the workers, by governments that regard them as having less rights than cattle. The above clipping reminds one of some of the "wisdom" heard in a high school debate.

As a Socialist we have little sympathy with the suggestions that the people should "cripple" the meat trust by refusing to eat meat. For one thing the effort would fail, and it ought to fail on principle. There is no protest in tame submission. To apply the same tactics to everything else controlled by trusts would make the people a lot of arrant cowards and be a backward step in civilization. The way to revolt against oppression is to revolt.

John C. Woolley, the presidential candidate of the Prohibitionists, spoke to a Kansas City Ministers' meeting, and said, among other things:

"Commercialism has crept into the pulpit so that men teach half truths that are nearly lies. I don't know whether there's another man besides myself who is big enough fool to say this. But the pulpit is tending to train a sort of men who, instead of leading, follow; who, instead of preaching without fear or favor, study the pew to see what to say and study the job to please the patron. Old landmarks are disappearing. There are no sharp distinctions between vice and virtue. Trade calls the gospel a lie—our missions call trade an abomination."

Social Democratic Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.
Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Richard
Schmidt, Vice Pres.; Theo. Burnester, Secy.;
Chas. T. H. Westphal, Treas.; Victor L. Berger,
Edmund T. Meles, Eugene H. Roovey,
Seymour Siedman, Corinne Brown.

FREDERIC HEATH, EDITOR.
EDWARD ZIEGLER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State
Federation of Labor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50
cents. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent
to any one credit, if without having sub-
scribed, you receive it, then it has been sub-
scribed for by a friend and no bill will follow.
Foreign subscriptions \$1.00.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Address all communications, money
orders, etc., to the

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.
614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Black 235.

199 is the number of this paper. If the
number on your wrapper is 200
your subscription expires with the
next week's paper. Please renew
promptly.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class
Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Milwaukee
Social Democratic Publishing Com-
pany:

Please take notice that a special meet-
ing of the stockholders of the Milwaukee
Social Democratic Publishing Company
will be held at the office of the company,
614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis., on
Thursday, the 29th day of May, 1902, at
8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of adopt-
ing by-laws and for the transaction of
such other business as may properly come
before the meeting.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wis., this 10th
day of May, 1902.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DR. THEODOR BURMEISTER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—Please take notice that
payments on stock subscriptions in Mil-
waukee Social Democratic Publishing Com-
pany fall due by the time this issue
reaches you.

BUSINESS VALUE OF MISSIONARIES.

One of the worst things we have seen
for a long time in a circular issued by the
Hawaiian Evangelical Association of
Hawaii to the capitalists who are skin-
ning labor in the Sandwich Islands.
There is no hypocritical pretense about
it, it comes out flat with a demand for
money for the reason that its mission-
aries keep the workers docile while pro-
fits are being ground out of them. It
wants its pay, as a cold-blooded business
proposition. We quote the essential
points:

"We are addressing you as business
men without special regard to the spir-
itual motives (which some may lack) for
giving us a contribution, but rather be-
cause we believe we are conducting a
work from which you are deriving a
financial benefit every day, and which,
therefore, you will be glad to support
with a liberal contribution.

"You know how hard it is to get cane
loading done; you know what trouble
often comes of it—what threatenings and
strikes.

"Well, the money you put into the
work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Asso-
ciation sends pacifiers in the persons of
missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober
and WILLING TO WORK.

"Yes, it stops strikes better than the
law can. How many times you have
seen men flocking into town because of
some grievance or other, sowing seeds
of discord and strife. Our agents with
the gospel work better than the law can.
The law costs you money when you in-
voke it. Why shouldn't you contribute
liberally toward this work of the Hava-
ian Evangelical Association by which
you so manifestly profit?

"Think of the enormous returns that
come from our sugar plantations. Does
not this mean that labor has produced a
great deal of wealth for owners of sugar
stock, and it is but fair that the educa-
tional and religious work done by the
Hawaiian Evangelical Association should
be heartily supported.

"The laborers in these islands have
growing children and the work of the
Hawaiian board among them is seed
planted where it will spring up to make
good citizens. By the way, what would
these islands be but for past mission-
ary labor?"

And so on. "Hon. J. P. Atherton,
president," is the first name signed.
Such things are accounted honorable in
present day commercialism. But the
Hawaiian missionaries are no worse
than those sent to other lands. All of
them are consciously the forerunners of
capitalist exploitation.

AMERICA'S CIVILIZED TREACHERY.

Mark Twain goes for that insufferable
bantam, Gen. Funston, without mercy, in
a current contribution to the North
American Review. He pretends to de-
fend the recently promoted American ad-
venturer, but the "defense" is that Fun-
ston is not responsible for employing un-
civilized treachery in effecting the cap-
ture of Aguinaldo, because he is by na-
ture warped morally, and has a "crooked
disposition" for his skeleton. Mark
Twain acknowledges that every detail of
the scheme—except one—has been em-
ployed before in war, and is considered
justifiable. It is allowable for a briga-
dier general ("if he be of the sort that
can so choose") to practice treachery him-
self and encourage it in others by bribe-
ry, to remove the badges of his own
honorable rank and disguise himself, to
lie, to force, to accept of courteous wel-
come and assassinate the welcome while
their hands are still warm from the
friendly handshake.

But—and herein Mark Twain makes
his exception—although when a man is
exhausted by hunger to the point where
he is "too weak to move" he has a right
to make supplication to his enemy to
save his failing life, nevertheless if he
take so much as one taste of that food—
which is holy, by the precept of all ages
and all nations—he is barred from lifting
his hand against that enemy for that
time.

FATHER McGRADY ON SOCIALISM'S SPHERE.

The present system of economics, based on selfishness and injustice, and
which inflames the worst passions of the human heart, actually repudiates the
principles of Christianity, and that is the reason that the empire of religion has
been losing ground ever since the dawn of capitalistic dominion.

The Socialists do not repudiate religion, but they say that it does not require
religion to plow a furrow and reap a harvest, or dig potatoes or sell butter. These
are all business questions, and contain no prophetic thoughts or mysteries of
faith. It does not require the aid of Christianity to look through a telescope, for
we read of renowned astronomers who did not accept the authenticity of
divine revelation, and they were very successful in their observations, for they
had no fears that they would discover a star that was condemned. Two and two
make four, and all the religion in the world will not alter these figures.

Let us apply the same principle to the economic question. When the con-
suming capacity of the people does not equal production, there will be a sur-
plus, and eventually hard times, panic industrial stagnation and the small cap-
italist will be crushed, and his property will be absorbed by more successful
competitors, and he will be driven into the ranks of the proletariat; the middle
man will lose his home and join the hosts of toilers; the laboring people will be
reduced to starvation, and the country will be filled with an army of beggars
and tramps. Consumption does not equal production when the workers do not
get their portion of the wealth produced. The laboring people constitute 75 per
cent. of the population, and to equalize consumption and production they should
get 75 per cent. of the wealth that is created. But they get only 15 per cent.
of the wealth that they create, and all the religion in the world will not make 15
equal to 75.

The Socialists offer a scientific solution. Under their regime the people
would get all they produce, and there would be no surplus while millions were
starving.

Socialism is the science of economics. Like every other science, it leaves
religion to rule in the domain of faith and morals.

Bellevee, Ky.

J. M. McGrady

IS ROOSEVELT TILTING AT WINDMILLS?

What is a trust? A modern form of commercial corporation, a perfected
kind of economic partnership. A simple partnership is a trust on a minute scale.
Between a simple partnership and a trust there is only a quantitative differ-
ence, a difference in size, in dimensions, but not in kind. It is true that a
trust exercises a gigantic power in comparison with a simple partnership. But
this is just what has to be expected. The mammoth hammer of the Carnegie
Company that compresses tons of steel and a small hammer with which we
drive tacks into our carpets on the floor are built on the same principle. What
may be said in favor or against a trust applies equally in the essence, although
different in degree, to a simple partnership. This is sound economics and sound
law. All the trust smashers are moved in their tragicomic endeavor to stem
the tide of economic evolution from individual competition to competition among
different simple partnerships, and from the last to the negation of competition in
the shape of trust, either by ignorance or by demagogic aspirations. The only
logical outcome of the tendency to trustify all economic functions of society is
the nationalization of all trusts. This outcome is not only the postulate of logic,
but unavoidable if we do not want to return to barbarism. The question is not:
"Shall the nation own the trusts?" But, "How can the nation be saved from be-
ing owned by the trusts?" And there can be only one answer to that. NA-
TIONALIZE THE TRUSTS. The Socialists cannot take any other stand and
remain faithful to their own principles. It was Karl Marx who first recom-
mended the expropriation of the expropriators.

As to the attitude of the Republican party and President "Strenuous" towards
trusts, I am inclined to think that Comrade V. Berger's conclusions and fore-
casts are somewhat far-fetched. Whatever the attitude of the President
towards trusts, we have to admit that he is not an ignorant man. He is, however,
first of all and above all a demagogue and tries to make political capital out of
the trust situation. He knows very well that he cannot possibly do any harm
to the trusts if he wanted and the trusts know just as well that he would not
do them any harm if he could. The Republican party machine has the Presi-
dent well in its power and knows how to control him. I think that the Re-
publican party is the only political party that Socialists will have to contend
with in the near future.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Isador Ladoff

TO WRING YOUR HEART.

The Bad Fruit of a Bad System.

Taken to the Poorhouse.

La Crosse, Wis., May 23.—Harvey
Pierce, an old resident of La Crosse and
at one time a prominent and well-paid
engineer, was taken to the poorhouse yester-
day.

Pierce was engineer of the old Pol-
leys mill at the time the boilers ex-
ploded and blew up the mill. He had
left the engine room scarcely a month
before the explosion occurred. A few
years later he was on the steamer Bella
Mac, which blew up a few miles from
La Crosse, a number of persons being
killed at the time. He again escaped
without a scratch.

Before going to the almshouse he said
he was sorry life was left to him.

Four English Shockers.

A shocking story of neglect and squalor
was told, the Birmingham magistrate
last week. James Shaw, woodchopper,
lived with a woman named Short and
four children, only one of whom was
Shaw's. The mother and her three
children were crowded into a small room
on the floor in a small bedroom. The
children were marked with vermin all
over their bodies.—London paper.

An inquest held in St. Bartholomew's
Hospital on the body of William Walker,
60, who was knocked down by a
cab and run over by a motor car, re-
sulted in the jury finding that the man
had no home, no friends, and no one
to care for him, and that he died of
starvation.

John Colder, 19, a carman, was
charged with throwing himself in front
of a Metropolitan train with a view to
suicide. He said: "I would not
have done this, only I am out of work,
and have had nothing to eat for the last
three days." Though injured in the
head, arm and leg by the train, which
passed over him, he quickly ate and
drank some cake and milk given him
at the hospital.

The Baptist Missionary Society has
held meetings in London to signify that
it wants India Christianized. It prefers,
however, to leave England as it is.

Old and Hopeless.

At the Wayfaring lodge on Hawkins
street old, broken and hopeless, is a de-
scendant of Roger Williams, a 75-year-
old veteran of the Civil war.
His name is Harvey Williams. He
arrived in Boston Monday, on sixty days'
toughness from the Tugus home, bound
for his birthplace, Chester, Vt. There
he has brothers, and it was to see them
and his old home again before his end
that Williams undertook the journey.
He had transportation to Chester and
\$15 in money. Both tickets and money
he lost in Boston, and now he does not
even know how he was going to get back
to Tugus. The idea of visiting Chester
he has given up altogether.—Boston
Post.

No Socialist should be without a copy
of Babel's "Woman in the Past, Present
and Future." This office, 25 cents.

"Socialism being the product of social
evolution the only danger lies in obstruct-
ing it."—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

The Herald is an ideal paper for propa-
ganda. It is a clean looking paper;
no one need be ashamed of it. The day
of mussy, dirty-looking papers is past.

Have five copies sent to your address
for the purpose of distribution. It
will only cost you 50 cents!

Circulate the Herald among your ship-
mates. Give them a paper to read dur-
ing the noon hour. Get copies into their
hands when they ride in the cars.

tions were opened and their wealth of
food poured into the territory of suffer-
ing. This was in uncivilized Peru, 500
years ago. The great civilization, the United
States, was not born then, but her
alter butcher, Spain, took upon herself
the high office of educator, and after
the mountain side and streams ran with
the innocent blood of these unwarship-
ping, but, nevertheless, God-fearing peo-
ple, the present system of "dog-eat-dog"
civilization was inaugurated. But, in the
meantime, poor, uncivilized Peru demon-
strated that "each for all and all for
each" is a possibility if we only think
right.—Humanity.

Platforms of Interna-
tional Socialism. IV.

British Social Democratic Federation.

OBJECT.

The Distribution of the Means of Produc-
tion, Distribution, and Exchange, to be
controlled by a Democratic State in the
interests of the entire Community, and
the Complete Emancipation of Labor
from the Domination of Capitalism and
Landlordism, with the Establishment of
Social and Economic Equality between
the Sexes.

PROGRAMME.

I.—All Organisers or Administrators to
be elected by Equal District Suffrage,
and to be maintained by the Commu-
nity.

II.—Legislation by the People in such
wise that no project of Law shall become
law until accepted by the majority of the
People.

III.—The Abolition of Standing Armies,
and the establishment of National
Citizen Forces; the People to decide on
Peace or War.

IV.—All Education to be Compulsory,
Secular, Industrial and Free.

V.—The Administration of Justice to be
Free to all.

VI.—The Means of Production, Distribu-
tion, and Exchange to be declared and
regulated as Collective or Common Prop-
erty.

VII.—The Production and Distribution
of Wealth to be regulated by the Com-
munity in the common interests of all its
members.

VIII.—The Establishment of Interna-
tional Courts of Arbitration.

PALLIATIVES.

To palliate the evils of our existing
society the Social-Democratic Federa-
tion urges for immediate adoption:—

NATIONAL.

Free, Secular, and Technical Educa-
tion, compulsory upon all classes, to-
gether with Free Maintenance for the
children in all State Schools.

No child to be employed in any trade
or occupation until 16 years of age, and
heavy penalties to be inflicted on em-
ployers infringing this law.

Eight hours or less to be the Normal
Working Day, or not more than forty-
eight hours per week, to be fixed in all
trades and industries by equal district
action. Imprisonment to be inflicted
on employers for any infringement of this
law.

Cumulative taxation upon all incomes
exceeding £300 a year.
State Appropriation of Railways and
Canals.

The extension of the Post Office Banks
so that they shall absorb all private in-
stitutions that derive a profit from oper-
ations in money or credit.

Redemption of the National Debt.

Nationalization of the Land, and the
Organization of Labor in Agriculture
and Industry under strict Municipal
control on co-operative principles.

The Disestablishment and Disendow-
ment of all State Churches.

The Establishment of Adequate Pensions
for the Aged and Infirmary Work-
ers. Every person attaining the age of
50 to be kept by the Community, work
being optional after that age.

Abolition of the Present Workhouse
System, and the Provision of Useful
Work for the Unemployed. State Con-
trol of the Lifeline Service.

MUNICIPAL.

The Compulsory Construction by Pub-
lic Bodies of Healthy Dwellings for
the People, such dwellings to be let at
rents to cover the cost of construction
and maintenance alone.

Public Ownership and Control of Gas,
Electric Light, and Water Supplies; the
organization of Tramway and Omnibus
Services and similar monopolies in the in-
terests of the entire community.

The Establishment of Municipal Hos-
pitals and Dispensaries, Cemeteries and
Public Parks; Public Control of the
Food and Coal Supply.

As means for the peaceable attainment
of these objects, the Social-Democratic
Federation advocates:—

Payment of Members of Parliament
and of all Local Bodies. Payment of
Official Expenses of Elections out of the
Public Funds. Adult Suffrage. Trien-
nial Parliaments. Proportional Repre-
sentation. Second Ballot. Initiative and
Referendum. Canvassing to be made il-
legal. Abolition of the Monarchy and
the House of Lords. Extension of
the Powers of County, Town, District
and Parish Councils. Legislative In-
dependence for all parts of the Empire.

Socialist History and Portrait Gallery.

The Socialist movement in America
has a history of special interest and
importance. It has not yet been exhaustively
written, but a little book of 130 pages
by Frederic Heath, entitled "Social-
ism in America," should be read by
every Socialist and have a place in the
library of every student of socialism
and everyone in the least interested in
the great social, industrial and economic
questions of the day.

This little book contains portraits of
Albert Brisbane, the first American
agitator, Robert Owens, Cabot, Wel-
ling and other pioneers; also portraits
of leading workers in the movement,
together with their biographies.

The book also contains Karl Marx's
letter on the single tax, election statis-
tics, controversies and other features
of historic interest.

The reader will find it packed with
data and invaluable for reference. It
can be had in cloth or paper binding,
the former for 50c, the latter for 15c.
Orders should be addressed to Standard
Publishing Company, Socialist pub-
lishers, Terre Haute, Ind.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ

DIE WAHRHEIT

Subscription Reduced to \$1.00.

Oldest established Social Democratic Paper
in the United States. 56 columns weekly.
Subscription \$1 per year. Victor L. Berger,
Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MERRIE ENGLAND

(GERMAN EDITION.)

The Famous Book by ROBERT

BLATFORD, translated into

German by VICTOR L. BERGER

188 Pages. Price, 15 Cents.

Admirable for Propaganda among Germans.

Send Orders to 614 State St., Milwaukee.

A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

THE HERALD FORUM.

Brer Quest vs. Brer Benesal.

Editor the Social Democratic Herald:
—Mr. William L. Benesal's comment on
my recent article "The Next Step, a
Benevolent Feudalism," are amusing, if
doubt, but for reasons other than he
imagines.

I had thought that no social reformer,
moderate or extremist, could possibly
mistake the plain implication of that
article. And yet here is Mr. Benesal,
with a fine obliviousness to its pith and
core, making faces and throwing bricks
at its author. There is a story of an
English Irishman, who after reading
carefully Swift's "Gulliver's Travels,"
closed the book with a sigh and re-
marked, "Really, I don't believe all
that."

That some Socialists can look at the
article more perspicaciously than Mr.
Benesal has done is illustrated in the
REASON. He republished the entire
article, and his subscribers have been
putting it where it seemed likely to
do good, one of them ordering 300 copies
for that purpose. W. J. GILLET,
New York.

Does Not Fear State Socialism.

Editor Herald.—The objection to state
Socialism seems to me to be merely
whimsical. There is a difference be-
tween a republic in a republic and in
a monarchy, and in a republic the
ownership is usually on the lines of true
democracy. For instance, I do not find
that the Socialist postoffice, the Social-
ist water system, the Socialist pub-
lic schools, or the Socialist side-
walks or parks are engines of oppres-
sion of that order toward discourag-
ing the growth of Social Democracy.
And I do not enjoy them any the less
because I am a Socialist. Now, as a
Socialist, I believe that Socialism can
only come by the socializing of the in-
dustries that are ready for it—that is,
that are concentrated in few hands.
The trusts are, of course, such con-
centrated industries. So the cry of the
public ownership of the trusts is only
idea of socialist propaganda in a dot.
And talk of its being state socialism
ought not to frighten anyone. I can see
no escape for it but that we must go
through a so-called state socialism in
preparation for the general social-
ism. But what of it? It is all along
the line of improvement; the direction
is correct. In fact, to me, it seems that
improvement must take that path, or
none. And I rely on the Socialist
propaganda to become strong enough to
carry matters through the intermediate
period into the general social-
ism. What he says so he no doubt has
in mind the fact that the working class
is not yet conscious enough of its power,
and its social mission.

He knows that the tendencies are to-
ward economic concentration and that
those tendencies have to be checked and
there is a howl from those who are im-
mediately concerned and oppressed by
the monopolies. The howl increases to-
gether with the concentration of wealth,
and comes from the middle class and
the working class, but both howlers are
practically the hands of the capitalist
class; the howl is the cry of the
solution of the problem; therefore the
monopolists remain the masters of the
situation. A blind demand for govern-
ment ownership still leaves the capital-
ists the slave drivers of the people. The
government, however, still remaining in
the hands of the capitalist class, it can
wield that force toward the further ex-
ploitation of the working class.

That is why one should not fuse with
reform parties for the purpose of bring-
ing about government ownership. Social
Democracy is what Social Democracy
want, and they can and will get it only
by paying the price; i. e., the conscious
solidarity of the working class. It is be-
cause we have not yet the price that we
cannot have Social Democracy; but by no
means do we want state capitalism. We
have had enough of private capitalism
to yearn for a new kind of social cap-
italism; for state Socialism with the
government in the hands of the capitalist
class is nothing short of slavery. But
those Socialists who really want it need
do nothing else but keep the workers in-
formant of Social Democracy, encourage
them to follow all kinds of middle class
movements, and then, when the time
and all of us will have a good dose of state
Socialism.

The Socialist movement is here to re-
mind the working class that it has no
more in common with the capitalist class,
both middle and monopolist classes, than
those of the middle class, and that it is
with the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie
of the French and other capitalist revolutions.

The international Socialist motto,
"The emancipation of the working class
must be the conscious work of the
workmen themselves," has a historic
meaning; and the Kautsky re-union was
correct when he said that no worker
must be morally regenerated before their
freedom can be accomplished. Morally
regenerated, I understand to mean, edu-
cation on Socialist lines.

WILLIAM KARLINSKY,
New York.

Send us the names of people who may
be interested in Social Democracy, and
we may send them some sample copies.

Standard Socialist Literature.

LIBRARY VOLUMES.

The Co-Operative Commonwealth;

Grundriss der Sozialwissenschaft;

Cantra; or, Dances in the Revolution;

Intuition; Grundriss, Paper, 50c; Cloth,

Our Destiny; Grundriss, Paper, 50c; Cloth,

Looking Backward; Paper, 50c; Cloth,

Equality; Bellamy, Paper, 50c; Cloth,

The People's Marx; Deville, Paper,

Socialism in America; Heath, Paper,

Principles of Scientific Socialism; Vall,

Modern Socialism; Yarrow, Paper, 50c;

The Pairs Commune; Benham, Paper,

The Eastern Question; Marx, Paper,

Six Centuries of Work and Wages;

Rogers, Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00;

Socialism; John Stuart Mill; Thor-

socialism and Unsocialism; Thor-

Carlyle; William Morris; Socialism;

Fabian Essays in Socialism; Owen,

The Economics of Herbert Spencer;

Horace Greeley; Farmer, Editor, Cloth,

Calist; Northern, Paper, 50c; Cloth,

News from Nowhere; William Morris,

Beyond the Black Ocean; McGrady,

Governments; Greeley, Farmer, Editor, Cloth,

and Distribution; Vrooman, Paper,

History of Communism of 1871; Liss-

garray, (Translated from French);

Elements; Marx; Averag; Cloth, 50c;

Library Edition, Paper, 50c; Cloth,

Socialism from Genesis to Revela-

tion; Sprague, Paper, 50c; Cloth,

Socialism and the Future; Sprague,

Progressive Thought Library

ADDRESS:

Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute,

THE SIN OF SOLDIERY.

By Count Leo Tolstoy.—(Dec. 20, 1901.)

In all Russian barracks there hang the so-called "Notes for Soldiers," composed by Gen. Dragomirov. These notes are a collection of rapidly-bragant sentences taken from the Gospels, and written in an official barracks slang, which is, in reality, quite strange to every soldier. The Gospel citations are quoted in order to corroborate the statements that the soldier should not fight and tear with his teeth, and that he should be a good and obedient soldier. "If your bayonet teeth strike with your fists; if your fists give way, bite with your teeth." These notes conclude with the statement that "God is your general."

Since this most horrible blasphemy appeared in a considerable time ago, not a single commander, nor priest—whom this distortion of the meaning of the Gospel texts would seem to concern directly—has expressed any condemnation, and it continues to be read by millions of soldiers, who accept it as a guide to their conduct.

It was a pardonable hundred or fifty years ago, when war was regarded as an inevitable condition of the life of nations, when the men of the country with whom one was at war were regarded as barbarians, and with religion and civilization, and when it did not enter the mind of military men that they were required for the suppression and "pacification" of one's own people—it was pardonable then to put on a multi-colored uniform trimmed with gold braid and to march about with a clashing sword and ringing spurs, or to carouse in front of one's regiment, imagining oneself a hero, who, if he has not yet sacrificed his life for the defense of his fatherland, is nevertheless ready to do so.

But at the present time, when frequent international conflicts, and even commercial and social, scientific, artistic, have brought nations in touch with one another, and when any contemporary international war is like a dispute in a family, and breaks the most sacred human ties—when hundreds of peaceful cities and thousands of articles, not only in special but also in the ordinary newspapers, unceasingly demonstrate from every side the uselessness of militarism, and the possibility, even necessity, of abolishing war—at the present time when, above all, the military are more and more often called out not against foreign enemies, but against the peaceful people of their own country, but against unarmed factory workers or peasants—at the present time to carouse on one's little horse in one's little embroidered uniform and to advance dashing at the head of one's company is no longer a silly pardonable piece of vanity as it was before, but something quite different.

The use of troops against the people has become indeed not only customary—they are mobilized in advance to be in readiness for this very purpose; and the governments do not conceal the fact that the distribution of recruits in the various regiments is intentionally conducted in such a way that the men are never drafted into a regiment stationed in the place from which they are drawn. This is done for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of soldiers having to shoot at their own relations.

The German Emperor, at every fresh call for recruits, has openly declared and will declare that soldiers who have been sworn in belong to him, body and soul; that they have only one foe—his

foe; and that this foe are the Socialists (that is, workmen, whom the soldiers must if he hits them, shoot down, even if they should be their own brothers or even parents).

So that military service at the present time, when its chief object is by murder and the threat of murder to keep enslaved men in those unjust conditions in which they are placed, is not only not a noble but a positively dastardly undertaking. And therefore it is indispensable that officers who serve at the present time should consider whom they serve, and ask themselves whether what they are doing is good or evil.

I know that there are many officers, especially of the higher grades, who by various arguments on the themes of orthodoxy, autocracy, integrity of the state, eternal inevitableness of war, necessity of order, inconsistency of socialistic ravings, and so on, endeavor to prove to themselves that their activity is rational and useful, and contains nothing immoral. But in the depths of their soul they themselves do not believe in what they say, and the more intelligent and the older they become the less they believe.

They often say that they serve because if they did not the existing order would be destroyed and disturbances and every kind of calamities would occur.

But even if their abstinence from military service did destroy the existing order, this would in no way prove that they should continue to do what is being destroyed by their abstinence. Schools, homes—to depend for their support on the profits from houses of ill-fame, no consideration of the good effected by these philanthropic establishments would retain in her position the woman who desired to free herself from her shameful trade.

"It is not my fault," the woman would say, "you have founded your philanthropic institutions on vice. I no longer wish to live in vice. As to your institutions, they do not concern me." And so would every soldier say if the necessity of maintaining the existing order founded on his readiness to murder were put before him. "Organize the general order in a way that will not require murder," the soldier should say.

Many soldiers say also: "I was educated thus. I am tied by my position, and cannot escape." But this also is not true.

You can always escape from your position. If you do not, it is only because you prefer to live and act against your conscience rather than lose certain worldly advantages which your dishonest service affords. Only forget that you are an officer, and recall to mind that you are a man, and the war of escape from your position will immediately disclose itself to you.

In our time, when the fratricidal function of the army has become evident, officers not only can no longer continue in the ancient traditions of military self-complacent bravado—they cannot continue in the criminal work of teaching murder to simple men confiding in them, and so themselves prepare for participation in murdering unarmed populations, without the consciousness of their human degradation and shame.

The Freed Life.

Günther Vladimir Posse, editor of *Gim (Life)*, the revolutionary paper of Russia that was suppressed with the usual brutalities of the authorities, has crossed the border and is now issuing the journal under the name, *Freed Life*, which is a paper of censorship and their smuggling copies of it into Russia, where they are doing propaganda work inside the Czar's domain. The difficulties may be imagined when it is known that the Czar has a blacklist of three grades of his most troublesome subjects, and that the first grade does not contain the names of Tolstoyans or of bomb-throwing Anarchists or of Socialists, but of Social Democrats. From a recent issue of *Freed Life* we take the following illuminating paragraphs, as showing that it is real Social Democracy and not Nihilism that is the leaven in the Russian revolt of the present day:

In the present, when all over Russia is heard the roll of the revolutionary drum, frightening some people and encouraging others, and the governmental hand begins to feel the necessity of its elimination—at present, when the censorship has identified itself with the police, so that it is difficult to decide where the line is between the censor and those of the press, every conscious reader is disgusted in reading the so-called legal press, and every truthful writer is ashamed of writing under the iron rule of the censor's spy.

The Russian press under the control of the censorship does not reflect but hides the real life; it deceives the reader instead of giving him information. The most vital life is exposed only from the point of view of the department of police, which openly proposed a short time ago, to the editors of the Russian papers and reviews, to provide them with material relating to the labor question. It was while it was under censorship, policies about the theory of value and the markets, etc., for some time took an unusually large part, under the direction of the censor, who has all the materials sent to him.

It is evident that the "crisis" of the Russian Marxism has been caused to a great extent by the demoralizing effect of the censorship. If we had more freedom of speech the Marxists, instead of quarrelling about the foundations of the theory of Marx, would have undertaken the investigation of the real needs of the Russian people, especially of the position of the toiling masses.

Addressing ourselves with this call we must, of course, indicate at least in a most general way the aims pursued by the *Freed Life*.

These problems are defined on the one hand by the recognition of the fundamental principles of the International Social Democracy, and on the other hand by the historic moment through which modern Russia is passing.

As Social Democrats, we desire that the existing capitalist system should be replaced by a Socialistic system, based on the collective ownership of the instruments of production.

We believe that such a change springs necessarily from the evolution of universal economics; we think that only Socialism can suppress the fundamental evil of civilized humanity—the oppression of man by man, and can establish real equality in the sense of an equal opportunity for all to develop their individuality freely and harmoniously.

The substitution of a Socialistic system based on equality and solidarity for the capitalist system based on violence and oppression can be brought about only on an international basis by the toiling masses banded together by solidarity, organized and imbued by the consciousness of their class interests which coincides with the highest interests of all humanity.

The organization of the toiling and propertyless masses is possible only where there is political freedom, and an inconsistent struggle with the autocratic and bureaucratic regime.

Who Are the Anarchists?

The Nashville American advises a local saddlery company to use shoguns on its strikers. It asserts: "If a few of these strikers were carried off dead, there would be peace for those who want to work." If such violence and anarchy should be brought about by a labor party, it would be arrested and imprisoned or hanged. The Chicago anarchists never used language any more dangerous to society.—Exchange.

The Man Under Forty-Five.

The discussion, started in Chicago, as to whether the workman above 45 years of age ought not to be shot is causing a great deal of rambling discussion. It will not suffice to show that men have succeeded in business, or written books, or made valuable inventions after reaching 45; that is not at all pertinent to the question, for it deals only with the workingman, with the employee. It will not suffice to even show that in times past workingmen have prospered after reaching 45; for this is a question of new developments and of the present. The FACT that many large employers of the country are discarding their help after they reach 45 years of age. It is merely another phase in the development of

capitalism, another kick in competition, and it is wholly a hard fact, without a particle of theory about it. It merely means that another large body of people are to be SUBMERGED by our damnable social usage. The man of 45 has in his short lifetime seen the same thing happen to at least six million people in America. Capitalism could not support three million of its employees, and so turned them out to starve and they became tramps. It could not use another three millions, turned them out and they went to the slums. And still capitalism is forced to study how to do it cheaper. So it is that the state of 45 has seven manhood cast out that womanhood

might take his place, and womanhood, first ground to where she can't make a living, thrown aside that babyhood may take her place. And now the man of 45 who has lived only by the sufferance of others is to be turned adrift, to live if he can and die if he must. In the name of God, WHAT NEXT? When will the people get their eyes open and see that chattel slavery, which never produced a pauper, because it was the slave was well cared for, was a heavenly condition compared to this? In all America there is not a horse or cow turned out without shelter or a chance to get anything to eat, but in America six million men, women and children are—EX.

The Glass Struggle.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

Today the best organized men get the highest wages, just as the strongest or organized capitalists get the greatest profit on their investments. And just as much as it is the interest of capitalists to the same purpose to secure the greatest possible amount of their product, and the laborers must combine for the same purpose to get the right to form combinations and deny the same right to labor.

More and more is the laborer of today brought face to face with the fact that the co-operation of his fellow workers is essential. The individual laborer will soon be reduced to a pitiable state by the constant encroachment of capital. Therefore he unites with his fellows for a common object and through his union becomes an effective force: effective in direct ratio to the thoroughness of the organization.—Fitzpatrick, organizer Chicago Federation.

The Coal Strike.

Number of men affected.....	145,000
Number of railroad employees.....	357
Number of railroad employees.....	3,000
Length of strike in 1900.....	42 days
Other workers affected.....	\$10,000
Daily wages of miners.....	\$1.50
Monthly wages of miners.....	\$3,000,000
Earnings, 1901.....	\$30,000,000
Tons mined a month.....	5,000,000
Total output.....	\$5,000,000

Hazleton, Pa., May 15.—Labor war, with as dark and threatening an aspect as any the country has ever seen, was declared here at 6 o'clock this evening, when John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced that 147,000 men employed in the vast anthracite field of Pennsylvania were either in the mines or on their way through their delegates to the national convention to continue the provisional strike which began on Monday.

This fierce struggle may now result in a strike among the railroad men of this state. The bituminous miners are joining the brothers with the hard coalers, and they are now calling to the popular belief here, he called upon to aid in the tie-up.

Wage Workers in Belgium.

The Belgium revolt, now temporarily abandoned, called attention to the country of the "gayer of syndicates and the saddest of people." Writers are now describing conditions there. We have told of the scandals of King Leopold and of his inhumanities, and will give space to a description of his luckless successor by a special correspondent:

"Belgium is the richest country in Europe, say the statisticians, yet the work people are the most degraded, the most downtrodden, the most alcohol-soaked and the most underpaid."

"In the province of Hainaut and Liege every member of the family, except school children below the age of 10, works either in the mines or factories. The man, woman or young girl who doesn't starve as sure as there is a sun in the heavens."

"Where are the women and girls? I asked."

"There and there and here and yonder." The guide's right described a circle, pointing to the crowds of "loaders," carriers and helpers I looked again, really they might be women, but as they were puny and a general aspect of meanness, I had failed to recognize the sex. I never thought it possible for women and girls outside of slave countries to look such sights—round-shouldered, flat-chested, with scanty hair and enormous heads, and feet. Even the girls of 16 or 17 were devoid of comeliness—matron, young wife and maid were equally unattractive. "With poor blood in their veins, where should they get red lips and cheeks?" said one of the mining companies' physicians; "they are allemic."

"There would be no use in giving the scale of wages—American readers wouldn't believe me. A girl working twelve hours per day doesn't earn enough to buy a regular mid-day meal; coffee and bread is all she may aspire to."

Then I remarked on the absence of domestic animals—goats, rabbits, dogs and cats, the guide replied: "No one would be able to keep either for more than a day or two; they would be stolen and devoured."

For hours I walked in the workmen's quarters without seeing a single grown-up person, and the "grown-ups" and half "grown-ups" and quarter "grown-ups" are in factory or mine, working twelve hours by the clock, either in day time or night.

Horrible and heartrending are the scenes in and about the gin mills on Sunday, when hundreds of women beg and fight their husbands, brothers or father, to give up a few sous for the house. Even Zola's realism pales before such battles between domestic furies and the nichol devil.

GENERAL NOTES.

Complaint is made that the official journal of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Canada is printed in a rat printing office.

The Allis-Chalmers strike of Chicago took a novel turn the other day. The regular pickets, who have been on duty for the last ten months, were relieved by the men who were brought to Chicago some months ago to take their places.

The English trade union committee on the infamous Taff Vale law, by which unions can be held for damages growing out of strikes, has reported in favor of presenting a short bill to Parliament designed to define the liabilities of trade organizations.

The United States consumes one hundred million pounds of rubber annually, and has \$120,000,000 dollars invested in the industry, and the product is valued at \$100,000,000 yearly. This country produces 200,000 pairs of rubber boots and shoes daily.

At a recent strike in Tula, Russia, the troops were called out and fired a couple of rounds of Almk cartridges at the strikers; the captain ordered the troops to be used. The soldiers refused. The captain threatened to kill the sergeant, whereupon the soldiers killed their captain.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

Warsaw, Poland, held a demonstration in favor of the liberation of Poland from Russia, on May 6. A body of Cossacks charged the crowd of people, bogging them with knouts, killing six and injuring 225, and arresting over 800. A number of children under TEN YEARS were among those taken.

The National Biscuit Company, known as the Cracker trust, made a profit last year of \$3,670,445.05. It made 7 per cent. interest on ten times its actual investment. In other words, the public that can borrow money at 2 per cent. pays the cracker trust about 70 per cent. for the use of its capital.

Reports of breaches of factory acts are coming in, and our successes in righting these wrongs are almost extravagant. Illegal hours, girls compelled to stop and clean machines after closing time, sanitary conditions shocking in two large and important industries—one an educational publishing house—Julia Dawson, in London, Clarion.

The United Mine Workers' Journal says the organization's mill is stolen in parts of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee by coal barons or their agents who serve as postmasters. A U. S. inspector recently caught Maxey Ratland, of the Empire (Ky.) Coal Co., red-handed with a stack of opened union letters in his possession.

National Secretary Greenbaum of the Socialists sent the following dispatch to the United Mine Workers: "We are with you heart and soul, whether in peace or war. If your demands are refused and the strike is prolonged you can count on us all along the line. The same class that owns the mines owns the government. Carry the strike with us into the polls on election day."

The United Hatters' Association has been sued for \$250,000 damages in the United States courts by Henry Roelofs, one of the largest manufacturers of the country, who is being boycotted. Members of the union in fifteen different states are named in the action. The case, having been commenced in the upper courts, will probably serve as a test to determine how far employers can go toward confiscating the funds of unions and also hold members liable as individuals.

Milwaukee Notes.

The State Federation of Labor meets in Milwaukee July 8, 9 and 10. Delegates will be present from such strongholds as Sheboygan, Racine, Kenosha, La Crosse, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Manitowish and other points. There is important work to be done and the sessions will be lively and of interest to the labor of the state.

Nels Anderson, business agent of the Federated Trades' Council, returned this week from a trip to New York, where he went to try and get the local garment workers' affair straightened out. While East he met Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. and received assurances from him that the efforts of certain local labor factions to start a new central body here would have no sympathy from the national headquarters of organized labor, but would be treated the same as any other effort to divide labor. This is a body blow to the fakirs, but as they have the Democratic party back of them they will probably try to stick it out till the fall election, when there will be dirty work for Dave Rose to be done.

FROM THE WORKERS.

Make 'em brief. Write only on one side of the paper, please.

Editor Herald.—I see by your paper of May 26, that every union and trade according to the resolutions adopted at different labor congresses of the world, every laborer or mechanic or artist (as some barbers call themselves) should work only eight hours a day, six days in the week, and then have an uninterrupted period of rest of 36 hours before starting the next week's work.

Well, how many hours has a barber to work? Seven days a week, beginning at 7 o'clock, 8 a. m. and working until 8 or 8:30 o'clock in the evening and Saturdays until 11, or later—and Sunday morning, when everyone else is sleeping or resting, the barber gets up and to work again, the same as every other day in the week, to work until noon or longer. When he gets through with his labor the Sunday is almost over, and for all the hours he does put in he gets less pay per hour than any other laborer or mechanic. He gets a day off every two weeks, that is a morning one week and an afternoon the next.

If you can show us how we can better this you will earn the gratitude of all the barbers. I for my part think it would be a good thing for no shop to open before 11 in the morning and then close at 8 or 9 in the evening, opening at 8 on Saturdays, if necessary, but no Sunday work. This would tend to give the barbers more work for the time put in and not so much waiting.

WM. FELTON.

Milwaukee.

The barbers can do nothing until they form a solid organization. To do things you must have power to act.

THE ONLY WAY. The only way to repair a watch or clock is to restore all the defective parts to their original condition. If others have failed to do it, try

L. SACHS, The Jeweler, 418 National Ave.

Ten per cent. discount on work and 5 per cent. on goods to all union men in good standing.

IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH CENTURY.

A mother and daughter, the latter about twelve years old, passing through the halls of a museum.

Mother: Now, Bessie dear, here is the Chamber of Horrors. I'm afraid it will frighten you, and we had better not go in.

Bessie: Oh, no! I shan't be a bit afraid. Do let's go in.

M.: Very well then. I am glad you are so brave, for you will find it very instructive. Come this way. The entrance is by this door.

B.: Oh, mama, what is that horrid looking chair?

M.: That is the electrocution chair, my child, in which murderers were executed. You can see there now they fastened them in with straps. There is the place for the feet. Then when they had tied them in, they turned on that switch and the body became so rigid that you could hear the straps stretch almost to bursting. That above is just the way the cell used to be where they did it, and it would be crowded with officials and lawyers and doctors and newspapermen, and hundreds who wanted to come could not get in.

B.: U-u-u-gh! How awfully cruel! How did they get men to do such things?

M.: In more civilized countries they induced prisoners to do it by pardoning their crimes, and we can hardly blame them for yielding to the temptation. But in less civilized countries they had professional executioners who served all their lives and were despised by everybody; while in the least civilized countries of all, such as America, it was considered an honorable business, and freemen undertook it with pleasure, and they called the executioner an "electrician," etc., and treated him with great respect.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: How disgraceful! And did these awful punishments stop murder and crime?

M.: Not at all. Capital punishment was abolished gradually and sometimes there would be two states next to each other and in one they would murder murderers and in the other they only imprisoned them, and there were always fewer murderers in the latter, and yet people went on saying that capital punishment was necessary to the safety of the people.

B.: What silly, wicked people! M.: You must remember, my dear, that this was in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. What do we call those centuries?

B.: The last centuries of the Dark Ages, mama. But what is that?

M.: That is the model of a battleship. See the big gun on the deck. They were I don't know how many yards long and the balls weighed tons almost. They could go a dozen miles into the middle of a city and there they would explode into thousands of jagged pieces and mutilate and kill everybody within a long distance.

B.: Oh, don't, mama, don't tell me any more. What is that long curved knife?

M.: That is a sabre. It was ground very sharp on a grind-stone, and then a gentleman would take it and get on a horse and ride with a lot of others into the ranks of infantry on the other side and cut and slash, aiming at men's heads and faces. Sometimes it would slice a head one way and sometimes another. Sometimes it would only cut off a nose or an ear or take out an eye with the point, or cut off some other portion of the body without causing death. And these sabre-men would be very proud of their achievements and all the world praised them and the women all fell in love with them. But, child, you are looking pale. I won't say anything more.

B.: It's nothing, mama. But didn't they have judges for their quarrels, just as we do?

M.: Yes, dear, they had them for their private quarrels between persons, but they wouldn't have them between nations because they said it would hurt their honor, and so on account of their honor they slashed themselves and blew each other up.

B.: And are we really descended from such savages, mama?

M.: It does

SOCIALISTIC GLEANINGS.

The Home Field.

The Canadian elections take place May 29.

Ask your newsdealer why he does not handle the Herald.

Eric Socialists are talking of a daily paper, to appear in September.

Comrade H. G. Wilshire will make a lecture tour of Michigan during June.

The Rev. W. T. Brown of Rochester was the May day speaker at Rome, N. Y.

Comrade Philip Brown spoke before the Socialists of Chicago Heights on May 17.

Comrade Debs' trip to the West will occupy about ten weeks, and will extend up into British Columbia.

Several city firemen were discharged by the ruling politicians in Haverhill, Mass., because they are Socialists.

Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chicago leaves this week for a speaking trip in Canada, going first to Toronto.

Branch 9 at its last meeting took in four members, making a total of thirty-one. It is planning to hold monthly agitation meetings.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Socialist organization in Kansas City gave an entertainment for the benefit of the locked-out bakers.

Comrade John P. Keating of Toledo will hereafter conduct a page on Socialism in the "Labor Union," the official paper of the Toledo Central Labor Union.

Rev. Carl D. Thompson of Elgin, Ill., is on the Pacific coast holding meetings in conjunction with Comrade J. Stitt Wilson. They are meeting with big success everywhere.

A number of Eastern Socialists will make addresses at the laying of the corner stone of the new Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn, May 30. The old lyceum was destroyed by fire.

The ball game between the north side and the south side comrades of Milwaukee promises to be an event. The public generally is taking a hand in it and buying tickets in good shape.

The Pennsylvania state committee has taken steps towards active participation in the strike in the anthracite field, having communicated with its own locals and those of the mine workers.

The Rev. W. Thurston Brown of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Rochester, N. Y., who has long been identified with the Socialist movement in this country, has resigned his pastorate and will quit the ministry.

The Nineteenth ward branch, Milwaukee, will hold an agitation meeting on Wednesday, May 28, at Meixner's hall, Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Comrade W. J. McSweeney will speak on "A Remedy for the Meat Trust."

At Elkhart, Ind., our comrades cast 165 votes for Comrade G. E. Zinn for mayor, a gain of 132 over 1900. At Alexandria, Ind., Comrade Sebastian Fieser got 298 votes, a large gain. At Huntington, Ind., Comrade Baker got 233.

Walter Vrooman, one of the well-known Vrooman brothers, is agitating in Kansas City for a Western Co-operative Association which proposes to lay out a model village near Kansas City and maintain co-operative undertakings.

Donations to National Propaganda fund received as follows: Amount reported to May 10, \$352.68; Flemish branch, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Joe McGann, South Norwalk, Conn., 25 cents; Bellmore, O., branch, \$1; Arlington, Wash., branch, \$2.25; L. D. Abbott, N. Y., \$5; total to May 17, \$360.18.

Editor Heiter of Buffalo, who made a spread-eagle challenge open to all comers to debate on Socialism, was backed down. After Wilshire had taken him up, he insisted that half of the debate be in German, which Wilshire does not have a ready command of. The Buffalo comrades had set the date for the debate, but Heiter did not appear.

The Texas Socialists will hold a state convention at Dallas July 4. It is to be hoped that the convention will come out for progress, peace, democracy and open the way for a sane and effective movement in that state. Of all states Texas was the last that could be expected to stomach an imitation S. L. P. presentation of Socialism and the fate of their state paper showed no much.

The famous Verestschenen war paintings, which are preaching sermons against war such as no preacher could (very few of them are opposed to war-murder, we are sorry to say), will form the art collection at the Milwaukee Exposition this fall. This is indeed good news, and our comrades, both in the city and the state, should make the most of it.

The Social Democrats of Terre Haute, Ind., will keep their hall open as a reading room, enough piddies having been secured to pay the rent. At a meeting last Sunday Comrade E. V. Debs reviewed the recent election in Terre Haute and paid his compliments to the alleged "union" men who worked hard for the election of the capitalist parties who fought the street railway men in their strike.

Emil Leiss, the well-known Socialist editor and speaker of San Francisco, formerly of the S. L. P., has left the party and joined with Mayor Schmitz and the Union Labor party and says that others will do the same. The party in San Francisco, owing to its social and unscientific methods of thought and action, is said to be stagnated and impotent. Its organ, the Advance, formerly the Class Struggle, has ceased to appear. The same fate appears to be in store for the movement at some other points we might name if the anti-immediate demands fellows, the real enemies of Socialism in America, get control.

The Workman's Circle of New York, at its second annual convention last week, passed resolutions condemning the authorities for the sentence of John Most to one year in prison for reprinting in his paper an article that had appeared in print at various times, running as far back as fifty years, hitting without protest. While not in any way subscribing to the doctrine of anarchy, the resolutions say, the convention deplores the Russia-like tramping of free speech under foot and says that in practically bringing alive a man of Most's advanced age for twelve months the courts are doing the bidding of the robber class, who hate Most less for his anarchistic teachings than for his efforts at pointing out existing inequalities.

In his lecture on organized capital and organized labor, at the Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, last Sunday, Prof. Walter Thomas Mills said: "The slaves and serfs of old knew of their degraded position and were fiercely resentful against their masters. The wage-workers have been offered an opportunity whereby the most capable could escape from their thralldom by climbing upon the backs of their fellows and becoming members of the exploiting class. This opportunity under modern capitalism by which the more capable among the workers could each for himself achieve deliverance from the lot of laborers has led to their betrayal of their own class in the effort to achieve individual emancipation. But as industry becomes more perfectly organized—especially under the form of the great

What the collectivists are doing throughout the world.

trusts—as Mr. Carnegie has pointed out, the opportunity for such individual deliverance is rapidly passing away; and hence the men of unusual ability, who among the workers in the last generation created capitalism by the abandonment of their fellows, will in this find no way of deliverance for themselves except they become the leaders of a movement which will abolish capitalism and effect the industrial emancipation of all."

Across the Herring Pond.

At the city election at Merthyr, Wales, the Socialists cast 841 votes to 1100 for the capitalist candidate.

The Socialist movement in South America is attaining some success. Large audiences assemble on Sunday afternoons for music and discussions of economic questions.

The representatives of the Copenhagen Co-operative Socialist Trades Unions have resolved to extend the strike of dock laborers and seamen to all Danish ports, and to make arrangements for a strike of the carmen employed in the traffic.

In the course of the debate in the German Reichstag on the bill dealing with child labor in factories last week, Count Posadowsky, imperial secretary of state for the interior, explained that "child labor had a high educative value. It kept children from idleness and trained them for their future vocation." Notwithstanding these "advantages," the Socialists are opposing child labor in every form.

In the French general elections the following Socialists were elected on the first ballot: Allard, Basly, J. L. Breton, Aristide Briand, Cadenat, Calviat, Colliard, Contant, Dejeante, Devye, Ferrero, Jaures, Krauss, Labussiere, Lamendin, Raistr, Poulain, Sembat, Vaillant, Vital-Roussiaux. In the case of each of the following candidates a second ballot was necessary: Allemane, Carraud, Chauviere, Fournier, Hasehul, Groussier, Clouviere, Hugues, Jourde, Lassalle, Millerand, Iteon, Louvet, Viviani and Walter. Millerand is now known to have been defeated on the second ballot. Chassaing, Fourniere, Gras, Groustier and Palix were beaten on the first ballot.

The result of the Birkenhead school board election has fairly electrified the inhabitants of the City of the Future. A Socialist at the head of the poll with 9823 votes has taken away the laurels of almost every Man in the Street. Yet this was Mr. F. Bower Aleck's figure, and gives evidence, we venture to say, of the value of the work he has been doing for some years as warden of Ruskin hall in that town.

This is the first time the strength of the Socialist vote has been tested in Birkenhead, although the Socialist organizations in the city are in a flourishing condition, as the many happy gatherings under the roof of Ruskin hall testify.—Clarion, London.

Fair Ticket Aftermath.

Mendelson's Union, City, \$10.00
P. Croston, Mazonia, Wash., 1.25
P. Mayer, City, 1.25
\$11.45

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County. County Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Louis Weyrich, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Philip J. Schlosser, by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1902, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Louis Weyrich, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Louis Weyrich, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before the probate court, at its court room, in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1903, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted, as aforesaid, and of all the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1902.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

KNEIPP'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER CURE INSTITUTE.

H. A. Schmidt, M. D., Prop.

CURES ALL DISEASES. BEST RESULTS.

Telephone Black 9991.

499 Twelfth Street.

TEETH EXTRACTED

Absolutely Without Pain or Danger.

New Teeth—Best and finest manufactured in the world, fit guaranteed or money refunded, \$5.

Fine Fillings—That stay in and do not turn dark, cost no more than work done by inferior workmen or students.

Crowns and Bridge Teeth, \$5.

We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG,

413-415 Germania Bldg.

Hours—8:30 to 6, Sundays, 9 to 12.

Phone—813 Black.

The 25th of May

place to replenish a depleted tackle-box and that's Gross'. Everything that is worth considering in fishing tackle is here at the right price.

PH. GROSS HDW. CO. 126-128 Grand Avenue.

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS, IT'S GOOD."

Milwaukee Agitation Fund.

Received to May 13 the following contributions:

Edward Ziegler, 2.00

A. T., 1.00

G. R., 1.00

Factory No. 73, shop list, 9.10

John Doerfler, 2.00

J. H., 1.00

C. F. Kimball, city, 1.20

The National Platform.

The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fought about this new and higher order of society; the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not start for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertyed classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people from accidents, lack of employment, sickness and in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by apologetic political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

Telephone 9111 White. Commercial Printing.

JACOB HUNGER,

PRINTER,

602 Chestnut St., cor 6th., Milwaukee, Wis.

Zahn & Stroesser,

Tailors,

316 State Street.

Four doors west of Third Street.

Union Barber Shops.

Before getting shaved or having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed

FRANK SCHRIMPF,

Shaving and Hair Cutting Parlor.

First Line of Union-Made Cigars.

1809 Vliet Street.

HENRY HERR,

First Class Workmanship,

1510 North Ave.

LORENZ BERNER,

First Class Work Only.

..... 1601 Vliet Street.

M. FRANK,

Select 10 cts. and Free Cuba and Santa Rita 5 cts. Cigars.

682 Scott Street.

PHIL. C. KAMMERER,

The Southern.

First-class work guaranteed.

452 Reed St., corner Scott.

AUGUST LEIDGEN,

Good Treatment and Good Workmanship.

1506 Green Bay Avenue.

FRED. H. LEIST,

The Ideal.

Hair Goods a Specialty.

430 Greenfield Ave.

HERMAN C. MUNDT,

Good Cigars Always on Sale.

Asapto Shop.

168 Lloyd Street.

ALB. ROGAHN,

Shaving and Hair Dressing Parlor.

First Line of Union-made Cigars.

510 Eleventh Ave.

WM. SMITH,

Favorite Antiseptic Shaving Parlor.

835 Kinnickinnio Ave.

JOHN VOLK,

New Outfit.

Renovated Shop.

276 First Avenue.

BASE BALL GAME

IN THE INTEREST OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

VS.

North Side
Social Democrats

SUNDAY
JUNE 1

South Side
Social Democrats

At the Milwaukee Park, 16th and Lloyd Sts.

ADMISSION 15 CENTS.

GAME CALLED AT 3 O'CLOCK.

ELECTRICITY-STRUCTURE.

I Can Cure Any Case of Stricture Without Torment.

Electricity properly used is the best of all remedies for KIDNEY, BLADDER, PILES, RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA. Consultation Free. G. L. BETTS, Electrician, 119 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTHUR J. BRETT,

UNDERTAKER,

281 REED STREET.

Anton Auchter,

Saloon and Boarding

House.

Imported and Domestic Cigars. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Rates \$1 per day; special rates by the week. Headquarters of 1st Ward Branch S. D. P.

No. 662 Market St., Cor. Knapp, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. WIPPERT

The Lowest Price

SHOE HOUSE

Union Made Goods. Artistic Shoemaking.

Phone Black 83.

615 East Water Street.

BORCHARDT BROS.,

TAILORS AND

FURNISHERS

347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PHONE 8490 BLUE.

ALL of the

Badenia

HAIR RESTORER

disposed of at the recent Fair and Carnival has given SATISFACTION.

If troubled with GRAY HAIR, DANDRUFF or FALLING HAIR, Badenia will remove the trouble by destroying the cause.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

Price, 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

Badenia

HAIR RESTORER CO.

420 Greenfield Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bicycles

at \$8.75, \$12, \$15, \$25, \$30 and \$35

Morgan & Wright Tires

per pair.....\$4.25

Goodyear Double Tube

Tires, per pair.....\$3.50

Single Tube Tires

per pair.....\$2.50

Padded Brown Pattern Saddles

each.....30c

Crown Chains

each.....30c

New 1902 Hubs

per pair.....\$1.00

Adjustable Handle

Bars.....75c

Genesee Pedals

50c Cork Grips

per pair.....5c